

CABLE NEWS

SAN FRANCISCO.—The government is rounding up hoarders of grain and flour. Drastic measures will be used, if necessary, to stop hoarding, which is now regarded as treasonable inasmuch as it shows disloyalty and affects the safety of the nation.

PETROGRAD.—Ten detachments of revolutionary troops headed by committeemen have been dispatched toward Pskoff. It was announced today. A number of armored cars are included. Moscow has sent 70,000 troops to Bolognye, a small town near Vitebsk 300 miles west of Moscow and the same distance south of Petrograd.

WASHINGTON.—Retail food prices throughout the United States showed an increase of 2 per cent for the month ending January 15 over the preceding month. The Labor department announced today.

LONDON.—The German army received orders to stop its advance into Russia according to a Petrograd correspondent.

PETROGRAD.—Austrian troops have refused to advance against Russia in Volhynia according to a dispatch from Zhitmir.

CALGARY.—Premier Brewster of British Columbia is at death's door. Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON.—Japanese intervention on joint action in Siberia appeared today to await only American approval.

SEATTLE.—Protests have been filed with the government against raising Alaska rates, and that the increase not be permitted, at least until approved by Congress.

LONDON.—It was announced today that four tons of bombs had been dropped by British airmen on the railway stations and sidings at Courtai Douai and other points on the Western Front. In an air battle fourteen German machines were shot down. Eight British craft are missing.

WASHINGTON.—Further evidence of strained relations between Germany and Austria given in an official dispatch from France. Austrian premier quoted as reiterating that Austria-Hungary will take no part in military action against Russia or Rumania and will not send troops into Ukraine. Dispatch refers to a meeting between Emperors Charles and William and says that a serious conflict has arisen between the two nations which Germany is determined to settle by violent measures if necessary.

SEATTLE.—Jefferson sailed at nine this morning. Wrangell passengers: A. Aquilon, M. A. Ataiua, Mrs. W. L. McEwan, Mrs. E. Lindman, A. Dixon, S. Solomon and wife, A. E. Evans, J. H. Wheeler.

LONDON.—Twenty-five including seven fishing vessels sunk week ending Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.—Machinist's mate Vearne R. Petty, whose home is at Ketchikan, and who is now in the naval reserve, commended by Secretary of Navy Daniels for heroic action in jumping over board and rescuing storekeeper John B. McGinley of the Navy.

SITKA.—(Special cable to Sentinel)—Hard fought basketball game between Sitka team and Juneau high school, both teams doing good work. Score 31 to 33 in favor of Sitka.

Firemen's Annual Ball

The annual ball of the Wrangell Fire Department held in the Redmen's hall last Friday evening was a huge success.

This year the Firemen made their event a Red Cross affair and succeeded in raising over one hundred dollars to be turned over to that great organization of mercy.

Ladders and helmets and other fire apparatus constituted appropriate decorations.

The North Star orchestra and the Wrangell band furnished delightful dance music.

It was inevitable that Thomas Dalgity be the floor manager and of course he kept things moving.

It was announced that a painting donated by F. J. Tannerhill would be awarded to the lady voted to be the most popular lady present. Votes were sold at five cents each. Two hundred and twenty votes were cast, and when they were counted it was found that Mrs. C. J. Bevier was the winner.

The Red Cross served sandwiches and coffee gratis. The lunch was in charge of Misses Carhart and Curtis. Mesdames Matheson and Bronson, and Mrs. Nolan No. 1, with J. G. Grant as cashier.

The event was so thoroughly enjoyed that it threatened to be an all night affair. However, the strains of Home Sweet Home were heard a few minutes after three o'clock.

The able committee who were responsible for the success of the event was composed of F. E. Gunnarson, L. A. Olsen and Ole Johnson. The financial statement of the committee follows:

RECEIPTS	
Tickets sold	\$72.00
Cash at Door	13.00
Cash rec'd from picture donated	11.00
Cash rec'd from lunch furnished by Red Cross ladies	37.10
Donation by cash	.50
	\$133.60
EXPENDITURES	
Hall rent	\$ 7.50
Music	12.00
Floor powder	.80
Napkins	.50
Printing (tickets and handbills)	4.00
F. Matheson, supplies	4.80
Ribbons and pins	.30
Laundrying tablecloths	.60
	30.50
Balance	\$103.10

Wrangell Public School to Have a New Teacher for Intermediate Grades

The school board has employed Miss Jaquith of Bellingham as a teacher in the Wrangell school for the remainder of the term.

Miss Jaquith sailed from Seattle on the Despatch Tuesday afternoon and will assume the duties of her position on Monday, March 4. She will have charge of the intermediate grades.

Miss Jaquith succeeds Miss Blanche Dyas whose resignation several weeks ago was accepted by the school board with much regret.

St. Philip's Church

Sunday, March 3, 10:30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

7:30 p. m.—Theme, "Our God is Youth." He is not the old man of our childish imagination but perpetual youth guiding, leading and inspiring. Some things said will sound a little like heresy, but they will help. Come.

WRANGELL CITIZENS PROTEST

Against Enemy Aliens Being Permitted to Fish in Alaskan Waters

Strong Resolutions Adopted at Big Mass Meeting at Rink Last Night

Though the meeting was not largely advertised, over three hundred fishermen and business men assembled at the Rink last night, to protest against the importation of alien enemy fishermen.

Hon. P. C. McCormack was made chairman and L. A. Olsen secretary.

Mr. McCormack in his opening address characterized the importation of these fishermen as an affront to loyal American citizens robbing them of the employment that should belong to them. "Alaskans have more than done their share in aiding the government in the prosecution of the war, and they deserve better treatment than to allow enemy aliens to come in and rob them of their livelihood."

Mr. McCormack's speech was loudly applauded, and apparently the only question in the minds of the people there was how best to bring this matter to the notice of the food administration, and to others that have power to act. Resolutions were read, referred to a committee consisting of W. H. Warren, P. C. McCormack, G. H. Tozier, Wm. H. Lewis and Arnt Sorset, with power to act.

J. W. Pritchett, David Dailey and H. P. Corser were appointed as a publicity committee. All the Alaska newspapers along the coast have been notified and also many of those on the Sound, and every effort will be made to unite Alaska fishermen to make a strong effort to put a stop to this threatened menace to the cannery industry and the prosperity of Alaska.

Resolutions of Protest

Against the proposed transportation of alien enemy fishermen from Puget Sound and other waters to Alaskan waters.

At a public meeting held at Wrangell, Alaska, February 27, 1918, under the auspices of the local fishermen and business men the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is proposed to transport from Puget Sound and other non Alaskan waters alien enemy fishermen to Alaskan waters, and

Whereas, The supply of cannery labor and fishing crews now available for hire in this district is and will be amply sufficient to take care of even an extraordinary demand for such help by the canneries and other fishing interests, and

Whereas, Such alien enemy fishermen or laborers would of necessity be a constant menace to the peace, safety and welfare of the district, would demoralize

the present harmonious relations existing between the fishermen and canneries, and would not only be of no benefit to either the community or the fishing interests, but would also exploit the district; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting does hereby make a public protest against the importation or employment by Alaskan fishing interests, of fishermen of any alien enemy nationality, whether under United States Government regulations or not. And be it further

Resolved, That this meeting would consider the employment of such alien enemy fishermen or labor as a most unpatriotic act. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of Alaska and to the Delegate from Alaska to the United States Congress at Washington, D. C.

Signed by the duly authorized committee.

W. H. Warren, Chairman.
P. C. McCormack.
Arnt Sorset.
Wm. H. Lewis.
G. H. Tozier.

RED CROSS NOTES

All sweaters should be made twenty-five inches long. Many inquiries have come to Division Headquarters recently as to the proper length, and sweaters have been received varying in length from 21 to 25 inches. Notwithstanding the several views on subject, our instructions are to make them full 25 inches and until these specifications are altered they should be followed by those having the work in hand.

The Skagway Alaska Branch also has a "Youngest Knitter." She is Ruth Stevenson, the 6-year-old daughter of the president of the Bank of Alaska, who spends her spare time making wristlets at the Red Cross Headquarters, generously donated by her father.

Word has come to us from Washington that fracture pillows are no longer wanted. If any are being made in our Division this advice will serve as a notice to discontinue.

Presbyterian Church.

March 3, 1918 at 7:30 p. m.
What is necessary to enter into the kingdom of heaven? We meet the conditions or remain outside; is that it?

Text: Matt. 18:3, 4. Jesus called a little child unto Him and set him in the midst of them, and said, "Verily, I say unto you, except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven." Come. Some people want to know what is required.

F. Matheson, chairman of the War-Saving Stamps Sales for the Wrangell district, has appointed the following sub agents for the sale of the stamps: Donald Sinclair, Wheeler Drug Co., P. C. McCormack, Wm. Hood, A. Lemieux, Elmer Carlstrom, Miss Carhart, principal of the public school. Saving and Thrift stamps may also be obtained at the post office. Mr. Matheson states he will gladly appoint any other responsible business concern upon application to him.

Hon. P. C. McCormack has filed his declaration to be a candidate for reelection as a member of the Territorial House of Representatives.

Mrs. John G. Grant and Mrs. R. L. Cole Give a Card Party

A delightful social event was a card party given on Wednesday afternoon of last week by Mesdames J. G. Grant and Roy L. Cole at the Wrangell hotel.

The games were played with much zest and gaiety, every moment being filled with merriment.

The first prize, a beautiful cut glass dish, was awarded to Mrs. F. E. Bronson.

The consolation prize, one of the cutest dressed up Kewpies one ever saw was awarded to Mrs. W. H. Warren.

During the afternoon delightful refreshments were served.

The guests were: Mesdames Edwin Hofstad, H. D. Campbell, C. M. Coulter, Josephine H. Mason, F. E. Bronson, F. Matheson, C. E. Weber, M. O. Johnson, E. B. Mitchell, J. A. Peterson, B. M. Bennet, Fred Wigg, James H. Wheeler, Weldon H. Warren, Oscar Carlson, A. K. Rastad.

Food Administrator in Wrangell

Royal A. Gunnison, Federal Food Administrator for Alaska, was aboard the Princess Sophia Tuesday, returning from Portland where he had been attending a conference of the food administrators of the Pacific coast.

Through the efforts of F. E. Bronson, the local food administrator, a meeting was arranged at which the local dealers in food stuffs held a conference with the Federal Food Administrator.

J. G. Grant offered the use of the hotel sample room and the meeting was held there.

The local food dealers asked Mr. Gunnison a number of questions which related to their particular problems, and some things about which there had been some doubt were made clear.

The principal statement made by Mr. Gunnison affecting the consumers is that when wheat flour is sold the sale must in every instance be accompanied by the sale of substitutes to at least one third of the flour purchase. And this must be done regardless of how much substitutes the customer may already have on hand.

Relating to the fishing industry Mr. Gunnison emphasized that every person engaging in fishing this year must take out a fishing license.

A party of Moose went from Wrangell to Petersburg Saturday to attend lodge and also a big masquerade ball. They had a fine time and were royally entertained by their Petersburg friends. In the party were: Dr. J. L. Bulkeley, Jr., C. C. Mundy, S. A. Shepard, Knig Johansen, Eugene M. Link, E. B. Mitchell, Lloyd Myers, John Berg, Chas. Roos, Chas. Moore, Mayo W. Wenzell. Mr. Link became so fascinated with Petersburg that the party were unable to get him to return with them. But as he is on a furlough Petersburg will not get to claim him permanently.

G. H. Tozier is having a nifty trolling and seining boat built by Messrs. Peterson and Owens. It is seven tons net; length, 35 feet; beam, 9 feet; four feet draught, equipped with a 12-15 h. p. Sterling engine. The boat is constructed of fir, oak and iron bark. She will be christened Virginia II, being named for Mr. Tozier's eldest daughter. The boat will be launched in about two weeks.

Food means life; it means somebody's life; and you cannot escape responsibility.

SULZER WILL BE CANDIDATE FOR REELECTION

Delegate Chas. A. Sulzer has filed his declaration in Juneau declaring his intention to be a candidate for reelection.

In connection with filing his declaration Mr. Sulzer makes the following statement:

In deciding to enter the primaries for the Democratic nomination for Delegate to Congress from Alaska, I feel impelled to make a brief statement to the people of the Territory.

It is nearly a year since I was seated in the House of Representatives as Alaska's representative in Congress. During most of that time the United States has been engaged in the world war. Every resource of the Nation, money, materials and man power, is being devoted to the single purpose of winning the war. Every member of Congress, in considering legislation, has placed war needs above all else, and temporarily, at least, the domestic needs and requirements are subordinated to the wants of the military establishment.

Alaska has responded nobly to the Nation's call. She has given her share willingly and unstintingly.

When the Democratic party went before the people of Alaska in November, 1916, it stood for a certain constructive program, which, embodied as its principal elements, a wider measure of home rule for the Territory, a sane and rational policy of development of the natural resources, and every possible aid to the pioneers of the country.

I have introduced among others the following bills in Congress, which I am pressing for passage, as opportunity affords:

Granting Alaska a full territorial form of government with home-rule as the dominating principle.

Regulating the fisheries of Alaska along lines that will be fair to all, and protect the salmon supply from depletion.

Making changes in the homestead law by abolishing the eighty-rod strip reservation and authorizing free surveys of homesteads in isolated sections of the Territory.

Changing the game laws so as to give the people a better opportunity to use of the game of the country, without slaughter.

Extending the federal farm loan act to Alaska.

Providing for the care of Alaska's insane in an asylum within the territorial limits.

At all times, I have endeavored to keep constantly in mind the needs of the territory and of the people of the Territory, and in spite of the war some measure of progress has been achieved. I insisted in passing the law which helped the prospector by suspending the assessment work on his claims during the years 1917 and 1918. Extension of the wireless and cable system has been accomplished, and prospects for further extension are bright. Recognition was forced for Alaska in the matter of appointment to the second series of training camps for officers. Contracts which prevented the farmers of the interior from supplying the Army posts with their vegetable stocks were cancelled.

Suggestions and requests that I again go before the people of Alaska have come to me from Alaskans all over the Territory. Reiterating my desire to serve the best interests of Alaska, I am submitting my name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Delegate to Congress.

Eat more fish, cheese, eggs, poultry and save beef, mutton and pork for our fighters.

A WOMAN WHO CARVES OUT WEALTH AT WRANGELL

Recently one of the great dailies of the States published a remarkable story of a woman who has carved wealth out of a mountain side at Wrangell, Alaska. The story was well played up being given a heading four columns wide.

The Sentinel did not receive a marked copy. But upon learning that such an article had been published we sent for a copy of the paper containing the story. After reading the wonderful account we wonder if, after all, we should not feel grateful for anything that tends to put Wrangell on the map.

The story follows:

"It is pretty generally believed that a bunch of women can't get along together for any length of time without a lot of friction," says Miss Anna Durkee, head of the Alaska Garnet Mining and Manufacturing Company, a \$1,000,000 concern, "but I want to say most emphatically that it isn't so. Fifteen of us have been closely associated for eight years now, and never once have we had any ructions in a board meeting—we've gone through some pretty strenuous times, too."

It was eight years ago that Miss Durkee went to Alaska to look over a copper proposition. It didn't size up to her idea of a sure thing, but being of the opinion that the boundless resources of the northland were as available for women as for men, Miss Durkee began casting about her for opportunities, and thus it was that she learned of a garnet claim for sale at the mouth of the Stikine River, nine miles from Wrangell.

She bought an option on the claim, then returned to her hometown in Minnesota and by dint of

much enthusiastic talk persuaded fourteen of her women friends to go in with her. The original owner of the claim didn't think the garnets amounted to much, but Miss Durkee so dazzled the eyes of those fourteen women with the specimens she carried home that they promptly organized as the Alaska Company, incorporated for \$1,000,000, and with Miss Durkee as controlling stockholder, secretary and general manager went to work.

The company started out with but one claim. It now owns an entire mountainside—Wrangell Peak—where thirty-six-sided garnets, the most perfect specimens of gem crystal found anywhere in the world, gleam and glisten from a vein of solid mica schist seventy-five feet in width.

Although the Alaska garnet is worth considerably more than the Bonemian gem, Miss Durkee says that the most valuable thing about the mine is a product made from garnet waste.

"One day when I was hard at work in the laboratory with our chemist I noticed that when melted garnets did not fuse with iron or brass, and this set me to thinking whether it wasn't possible to find some use for the waste material of which we had hundreds of thousands of tons. For months I studied and experimented and at last formulated a theory which, if it proved practical, the chemist informed me meant a fortune.

"My idea was simply this: That, ground to certain mesh, put through a secret process by a special machine made for the purpose, waste garnets would make a separating powder or parting compound for use in foundries. This parting compound, which we have patented, is designed to take the place of lycopodium, an importation from Russia which costs \$2,000 a ton. Ours can be mined, manufactured and marketed at a good profit for \$500 a ton."

Unlike the Willson & Sylvester Mill Co. and the Alaska Logging Co., the Alaska Garnet Mining & Manufacturing Company did not send a petition to Juneau asking for the suspension of the eight hour law.

Department of the Interior United States Land Office Juneau, Alaska.

December 5, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Josephine H. Mason, widow of Julius A. Mason, dead, of Wrangell, Alaska, has filed in this office notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish her homestead claim under the provisions of the Act of May 14, 1898, as amended March 3, 1903, (32 Stat. 1028) to the land embraced in U. S. Survey 1226, situate on the East side of Wrangell Narrows, Mitkof Island, Lat. 56° 34' N., Long. 132° 57' W., and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Cor. No. 1, M. C., on line of ordinary high tide, Wrangell Narrows, whence U. S. L. M. bears S. 36° 10' 37" E. 8.02 chs., thence meandering on line of ordinary high tide (1) S. 27° 06' E. 3.10 chs. (2) S. 60° 04' E. 3.57 chs. (3) S. 6° 00' W. 2.26 chs. (4) S. 13° 51' E. 2.32 chs. (5) S. 28° 36' E. 2.97 chs. (6) S. 23° 25' W. 4.08 chs. (7) S. 8° 53' W. 4.13 chs. (8) S. 2° 03' W. 1.64 chs. (9) S. 7° 52' E. 5.02 chs. (10) S. 4° 58' E. 6.08 chs. (11) S. 0° 48' W. 4.25 chs. to Cor. No. 2, M. C. whence W. C. bears E. 0.70 chs., thence E. 34.88 chs. to Cor. No. 3, thence N. 36.48 chs. to Cor. No. 4, thence W. 40.00 chs. to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 120.88 acres, Mag. Var. 30° 45' E.
Said proof will be established by the testimony of said Josephine H. Mason before the U. S. Commissioner C. E. Weber, at his office at Wrangell, Alaska, on the first day of May, 1918, at ten o'clock a. m., and by the testimony of two of the following witnesses, viz: Frederick E. Brown, William G. Thomas, John G. Grant, Leo C. Patenaude, all of Wrangell, Alaska.

C. B. WALKER,
Register.

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Visiting Paps welcome.
W. J. PAGO, Dictator.
J. W. PRITCHETT, Secretary.

Stikine Tribe No. 5 Impd. Order of Redmen

Meets every Tuesday evening in the Redmen's hall at 7:30 o'clock.
Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. H. WARREN, Sachem.
L. M. CHURCHILL, C. of R.

Arctic Brotherhood

Camp Wrangell, No. 28

Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 P.M. sharp, at Red Men's Lodge Rooms.
Visiting Brothers Cordially Invited
Thomas Dalgity, Arctic Chief.
L. M. Churchill, Secretary.

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EF folks improved with
Age as much as
VELVET does,
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ownin' up to bein'
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The Alpine people believe in putting into their cans that which others put in advertising.

Alpine Milk will at all times run between 8.3 per cent and 8.8 per cent butter fat, and 27 per cent, to 28 1-2 per cent total solids, and every can bears a thousand dollars guarantee of purity.

URGED TO SLAY AND SPARE NOT

German Soldiers Incited to Acts of Cruelty by General Von Bissing.

'EMANATION OF HIGH-KULTUR'

Governor General of Belgium on Record as Declaring the Innocent Must Suffer With the Guilty—Irvin Cobb's Tale of Horrors.

The horrors deliberately and systematically inflicted upon the people of Belgium by the German soldiers, under the orders of their commanding officers, are shown in all their hideousness by official documents and the testimony of eye-witnesses, as well as by letters written by German soldiers in the field. The brazen effort of Emperor William to cast the odium of the fearful deeds on the Belgians is also shown. Quotations given are from documents already made public or in the possession of the government at Washington.

This interview was reproduced in the Berliner Tageblatt of November 20, 1914.

Mr. F. C. Walcott of the Belgian relief commission tells in the Geographic Magazine for May, 1917, of meeting Gen. von Bissing:

"As I walked out, Gen. von Bissing came into the room, an expert artilleryman, a professor in one of their war colleges. I met him the next morning, and he asked me if I had read his book, 'Germany in the Next War.'"

"I said I had. He said: 'Do you know, my friends nearly ran me out of the country for that? They said, 'You have let the cat out of the bag.' I said, 'No, I have not, because nobody will believe it.' What did you think of it?'"

"I said, General, I did not believe a word of it when I read it, but I now feel that you did not tell the whole truth; and the old general looked actually pleased."

Speaking on August 23, 1914, at Munster, of the extreme measures which the Germans had adopted to take against the civil population of Belgium, Gen. von Bissing said:

"The innocent must suffer with the guilty. . . . In the repression of infamy, human lives cannot be spared, and if isolated houses, flourishing villages, and even entire towns are annihilated, that is assuredly regrettable, but it must not excite ill-timed sentimentality. All this must not in our eyes weigh as much as the life of a single one of our brave soldiers—the glorious accomplishment of duty is the emanation of a high kultur, and in that, the population of the enemy countries can learn a lesson from our army."

Officers Encouraged Atrocities.

Gen. von Bissing, after his appointment as governor general of Belgium, repeated in substance the above opinion to a Dutch journalist. The interview is published in the Dusseldorfer Anzeiger of December 8, 1914.

Irvin S. Cobb states his conclusions on the responsibility of the higher German command for the atrocities:

"But I was an eyewitness to crimes which, measured by the standards of humanity and civilization, impressed me as worse than any individual excess, any individual outrage, could ever have been or can ever be; because these crimes indisputably were instigated on a wholesale basis by order of officers of rank, and must have been carried out under their personal supervision, direction, and approval."

"Taking the physical evidence offered before our own eyes, and buttressing it with the statements made to us, not only by natives, but German soldiers and German officers, we could reach but one conclusion, which was that here, in such and such a place, those in command had said to the troops: 'Spare this town and these people.' And there they had said: 'Waste this town and shoot these people.' And here the troops had discriminated, and there they had indiscriminately wasted, in exact accordance with the word of their superiors."—Irvin Cobb, Speaking of Prussians, New York, 1917, pp. 32-34.

Hoodwinked German People.

These ideas, then, were systematically impressed upon the military and official classes. It was necessary, however, to work upon the minds of the German people, so that they might lead themselves to the inhuman policies advocated by the military leaders. To do this was difficult, for, as has been shown often, many of the civilian leaders of public opinion, time and again, expressed their horror of the new spirit which was animating the military authorities. The reigning debates gave ample evidence of this, and the task of the military leaders would have been still more difficult if the reigning had any real power. (See War Information Series No. 3, "The Government of Germany," see also Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," chapter 2.)

The military authorities and those in sympathy with them have done all in their power to stimulate a hatred of other peoples in the minds of the Germans. A campaign of education be-

fore the war was carried on with the object of impressing upon the minds of the Germans the treacherous nature of the peoples against whom the military leaders were anxious to wage war. Not only were the Germans gradually led to believe that it was necessary to fight a defensive war against unscrupulous foes, but also that these foes would violate every precept of humanity, and consequently must be crushed without mercy as a measure of self-defense. The fruits of this campaign of suspicion and hatred became evident when almost at the outbreak of the war many Germans became possessed with the belief that the whole population of Belgium, the first country to be invaded, had violated every rule of honorable warfare, that the franc-tireurs (guerrillas) were everywhere present doing their deadly work in secrecy or under the cover of darkness; that women and even children were mutilating and killing the wounded or helpless prisoners. Extract from a letter written by a German soldier to his brother. (This letter, now in the possession of the United States government, was obtained from Mr. J. C. Grew, formerly secretary to the United States embassy at Berlin.)

"November 4, 1914.

"The battles are everywhere extremely tenacious and bloody. The Englishmen we hate most and we want to get even with them for once. While one now and then sees French prisoners, one hardly ever beholds French black troops or Englishmen. These good people are not overlooked by our infantrymen; that sort of people is mowed down without mercy. The losses of the Englishmen must be enormous. There is a desire to wipe them out, root and all."

Urged to Kill Without Pity.

Extract from another letter to a brother:

Schleswig, 25. 8. 14 (Aug. 25, 1914).

"Dear Brother, . . . You will shortly go to Brussels with your regiment, as you know. Take care to protect yourself against these civilians, especially in the villages. Do not let anyone come too near. They are very clever, cunning fellows, these Belgians; even the women and children are armed and fire their guns. Never go inside a house, especially alone. If you take anything to drink make the inhabitants drink first, and keep at a distance from them. The newspapers relate numerous cases in which they have fired on our soldiers whilst they were drinking. You soldiers must spread around so much fear of yourselves that no civilian will venture to come near you. Remain always in the company of others. I hope that you have read the newspapers and that you know how to behave. Above all have no compassion for these cut-throats. Make for them without pity with the butt-end of your rifle and the bayonet."

"Your brother,

WILLI."

The emperor gave his sanction to the reports of the brutal acts of the Belgians in a telegram to President Wilson.

"Berlin, via Copenhagen, Sept. 7, 1914.

"I feel it my duty, Mr. President, to inform you as the most prominent representative of principles of humanity, that after taking the French fortress of Longwy, my troops discovered there thousands of dum-dum cartridges made by special government machinery. The same kind of ammunition was found on killed and wounded troops and prisoners, also on the British troops. You know what terrible wounds and suffering these bullets inflict and that their use is strictly forbidden by the established rules of international law. I therefore address a solemn protest to you against this kind of warfare, which, owing to the methods of our adversaries, has become one of the most barbarous known in history. Not only have they employed these atrocious weapons, but the Belgian government has openly encouraged and long since carefully prepared the participation of the Belgian civil population in the fighting. The atrocities committed even by women and priests in this guerrilla warfare, also on wounded soldiers, medical staff and nurses, doctors killed, hospitals attacked by rifle fire, were such that my generals finally were compelled to take the most drastic measures in order to punish the guilty and to frighten the bloodthirsty population from continuing their work of vile murder and horror. Some villages and even the old town of Louvain (Louvain), excepting the fine hotel de ville, had to be destroyed in self-defense, and for the protection of my troops. My heart bleeds when I see that such measures have become unavoidable and when I think of the numerous innocent people who lose their home and property as a consequence of the barbarous behavior of those criminals. Signed, William, Emperor and King."

"GERARD, Berlin."

Lorenz Muller in the German Catholic Review, Der Feis, February, 1915, made the following statement in regard to the emperor's telegram:

"Officially no instance has been proven of persons having fired from the help of priests from the towers of churches. All that has been made known up to the present, and that has been made the object of inquiry concerning alleged atrocities attributed to Catholic priests during this war, has been shown to be false and altogether imaginary, without any exception. Our emperor telegraphed to the president of the United States of America that even women and priests had committed atrocities during this guerrilla warfare on wounded soldiers, doctors and nurses attached to the field ambulances. How this telegram can be reconciled with the fact stated above we shall not be able to learn until after the war."

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Launch Fittings, Batteries, Coils, Spark Plugs, Shipmate Stoves, Gasoline, Naptha and Oils.

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The Best Goods at Lowest Prices

Wrangell, Alaska

CABLE NEWS

TUESDAY, FEB 26

BERLIN.—German forces occupied Reval after an engagement with Russians and have also captured Pskov.

HARBIN.—Japanese, according to reliable authority, intend to take action in Siberia at an early date. The Japanese have long been preparing to carry out such a move.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The Socialist party in convention here passed a resolution demanding that the United States recognize the Bolsheviks.

CHICAGO.—Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Co., 26 years of age and unmarried, has asked exemption from military duty.

WASHINGTON.—With the approval of the President William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce and secretary of the Council of National Defense, has issued orders to customs collectors to allow Canadian fishing vessels to enter and clear between American ports and fishing banks. Reciprocal privileges have asked of Canada for American vessels. This has been settled one of the important questions under discussion by the American and Canadian joint fisheries commission. The necessity for increasing the food supply is the reason for relaxing.

PETROGRAD.—Germans are executing Red Guards and treating them as outlaws, but releasing and disarming soldiers of the regular army. The Bravada, the Bolsh-viki organ, declares that the Germans are restoring shoulder straps to Russian officers and forcing Russian soldiers to salute them.

SALT LAKE.—A second bomb bound in compound where German civilian prisoners were confined at Ft. Douglas gives further evidence of a plot to kill the officers and guards of the prison and to consummate the delivery of the aliens through use of explosives and hand grenades.

SEATTLE.—The City of Seattle sailed at 10 o'clock this morning. Wrangell passengers: George McLean, A. Bowman, Henry Bowman.

NEW ORLEANS.—Fulton knocked out Frank Moran in the third round of a twenty-round fight.

SEATTLE.—The Despatch will sail at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Passengers booked for Wrangell: Mrs. Millie, Miss Jaquith.

COPENHAGEN.—Tuesday the Spanish S. S. Igortzendi with German prize crew from the Pacific ocean is ashore near Skaw light-house. Two prisoners aboard are Americans. The prisoners on the Igortzendi were taken from ships which had been sunk. Several prisoners had been aboard the vessel eight months while she cruised the Pacific.

WASHINGTON.—Arrangements have been made to move Americans now in Moscow to Samara 500 miles to the east.

AMSTERDAM.—Von Hertling in his speech in the Reichstag, after stating that Germany could fundamentally agree with four of President Wilson's propositions characterized the war aims of England, Italy and France as still imperialistic. He said those countries were engaged in a commercial war of conquest and are still unwilling to listen to the voice of reason and humanity, and that the blood of the fallen, the agonies of the mutilated, and the sufferings of peoples will fall on their heads.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1918

[Official Publication]

Report of the Financial Condition
of the

BANK OF ALASKA

Located at Wrangell,
Territory of Alaska.

At the close of business on the
14th day of February 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 76,589.54
Overdrafts	268.15
Bonds, Warrants and other securities	300.00
Banking house, furni- ture and fixtures	8,291.67
Other real estate owned	None
Due from Banks	41,325.29
Checs on other banks and other cash items	1,031.82
Exchange for clearing house	None
Cash on hand	17,371.50
Excess of expenses over profits	3,657.05
Total	\$148,835.02
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 15,000.00
Surplus fund	None
Undivided profits	None
Due to banks deposits	12,118.90
Dividends unpaid	None
Deposits	121,180.02
Certified checks	536.10
Cashier's checks	None
Notes and bills re-discounted	None
Bills payable (includ- ing certificates of deposit) for money borrowed	None
Total	\$148,835.02

United States of America,
Territory of Alaska,
First Judicial Division.

I, W. H. Warren, vice president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. WARREN,
Vice President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of February 1918.
[Seal] C. E. WEBER,
U. S. Commissioner and ex-officio,
Notary Public in and for the
Territory of Alaska.

Notice to Moose

Dues in the Moose lodge may be paid at the Sentinel office any day of the week.

Five Years from Now

War Savings Stamps will be cashed by the United States Government on January 1, 1923, five years from now.

Each War Savings Stamp will cost you \$4.12 to \$4.23, according to the month in which you buy it—they can be purchased up until the end of 1918. On January 1, 1923, the Government will pay \$5 for each War Savings Stamp. This is return of the purchase price with interest at four per cent compounded quarterly.

THRIFT STAMPS

By buying Thrift Stamps you can save 25 cents at a time to invest in War Savings Stamps.

When you cash War Savings Stamps on January 1, 1923, you will have a double gratification.

You will receive back your money with interest—you can buy more with it than now.

But deep and precious will be the consciousness that by postponing the use of your power to obtain goods and services and lending that power to the government you have helped win the great world war democracy.

[This advertisement paid for by F. MATHESON]

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Men's Clothes
Holeproof Hose
Plymouth Rope
Roofing, Glass
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Imperial Engines
Wisconsin Engines
Clay Engines
Eastman Kodaks
Victor Talking
Machines and Records

Clearance Sale Men's Wool Shirts at Pre-War Prices

With the recent big advances in the factory cost of woolen goods, making it necessary to add from \$1 to \$4 per garment for woolen shirts. These are great bargains which you should not miss.

War Savings Certificates And Thrift Stamps For Sale Here

MAJESTIC RANGES, SHIPMATE RANGES, BRIDGE & BEACH STOVES
HEATERS AND RANGES :: :: VALVOLINE LUBRICATING OILS

Local and Personal

F. Waterbury returned yesterday from an extended visit with relatives in the States.

Tom Case has just finished storing away one hundred tons of ice for use the coming season.

For the shave and haircut of satisfaction go to Ed Grigwire's shop, opposite drug store.

W. H. Warren, vice president of the Bank of Alaska, returned last week from a month's business trip to Seattle.

John Skan, a Native, was fined \$5 and costs on Friday for being drunk.

Have your watch repaired at George Cowan's, in the Uhler Block.

The Wrangell saw mill is expected to begin operations within the next few days.

Lost—A beaded purse containing several pieces of silver money. Leave at this office and receive reward.

On Friday W. A. Lucas was fined \$30 and costs for having liquor in his possession. The fine was paid.

Frank Clum of Everett, a nephew of Frank Waterbury of Wrangell, was among those who were lost when the Tuscania was torpedoed.

A member of the Red Cross will be in the town hall between 3 and 4 o'clock Friday afternoon to receive donations for the work.

To fight or to save is the first duty of every American worthy of the name. If you cannot be a U. S. soldier or sailor, you can at least be a U. S. Saver—Put a share of your savings in War Savings Stamps.

For Sale—Three gas engines. One Globe engine 18 h.p., 450 revolutions. One Campbell engine 28 h.p., 500 revolutions. One Raine engine 30 h.p., 450 revolutions.—A. J. Kalkins.

U. S. Savers are not only helping their country onward to victory, but are helping themselves onward to personal success. Buy War Saving Stamps and be a U. S. Saver.

Ed Grigwire's dandruff treatment is the best on the market. Try it and be convinced.

Within the next eighteen months a wedding will take place which will be a surprise to the people of Wrangell. One of the persons who is to be one of the contracting parties is in Wrangell at this time. The wedding will not occur in Wrangell.

For Sale Cheap—Eight skates of haitbut gear. Inquire of S. A. Shepard.

The regular monthly meeting of the Wrangell Fire Department will be held next Monday evening at the town hall.

A First Aid class was formed at the school house Monday evening. There seems to be an erroneous impression that the First Aid is for students only. The First Aid is open to all who wish to take the work regardless of age. The next meeting will be held Monday at 7:45 p.m.

Samuel John, a Native, was arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner Tuesday for being drunk and disorderly. He was fined \$50, and in default of payment of fine was committed to jail for 25 days.

Mrs. P. C. McCormack in a letter to her husband states that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Borch were recently visiting at San Diego.

Leo Rowe a son of Bishop P. T. Rowe, is in the officers' training camp at San Francisco. It is not unlikely that he will soon be going to France.

Miss Mae Billington, formerly of New York, but more recently of Portland, Oregon, arrived on the Princess Sophia Tuesday. Miss Billington came to Wrangell to accept a position as stenographer and office clerk for F. Matheson.

NOTICE

All bills due for professional services rendered by me have been assigned to William Patterson. Same are now payable to him at St Michaels Trading Co.

Dr. S. C. SHURICK.

CABLE NEWS

WEDNESDAY

WASAINGTON—Aeroplane mail service between New York and Washington will be in daily operation April 15, the Post Office announced today.

LONDON—Lawlessness and resistance to authorities is spreading alarmingly in west and south Ireland. Troops have been dispatched to the County Clare.

LONDON—Seventy-five shot down by enemy aircraft in February.

AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE—Five American soldiers were killed and nine gassed in a gas attack of the Germans on the Toul sector.

NEW YORK—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, will sing for soldiers at several camps.

LONDON—In the House of Commons today Balfour declared that telegrams had been received from the British embassy in Petrograd which stated that the fate of occupied Russia, regardless any Russian or Rumanian treaties will be decided at a general peace conference.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Cummins, wife of Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, died this morning.

LONDON—In a collapse of the public stands of the Hongkong Jockey club during the races 100 women and children were trampled to death. Fire broke out and several hundred others burned to death.

LONDON—If today's dispatches from Petrograd gauge accurately the situation the Germans are likely to find little difficulty in occupying the city with trained troops. The Russian soldiers frankly refuse to fight.

WASHINGTON—The naval tug Cherokee foundered in a storm off Delaware cape thirty perishing.